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the President to employ experts to aid in carrying out its provisions and providing a liberal appropriation. This left the matter entirely in the hands of the President but gave the board no authority except such as the President might assume by stretching the provisions of the law. A board of three experts was appointed and investigations carried on. At the following session an attempt was made to make the board over into a tariff commission with sufficient powers but failed. The last session repeated the attempt but failed in the closing hours though the appropriation was continued as stated above.

These three measures are left as the principal inheritance of the special session of the sixty-second congress which is now in session.

JOHN A. LAPP.

Constitution; Indiana. The General Assembly of Indiana passed a bill for a new constitution and it will be presented to the voters at the next general election in November 1912.

The revolutionary character of this process has attracted wide interest. Indiana's constitution provides a method of amendment by passing two legislatures and receiving a majority of all votes cast at the general election at which it is submitted. No provision is made for a constitutional convention or other method of revision.

The proposed constitution which emanated from Governor Thomas R. Marshall seeks a short cut to revision by merely passing one legislature and being submitted to the people. The theory upon which the proposal is based is, that, since no provision is made for revision, the legislature is authorized by its inherent powers to formulate a constitution and present it to the people.

The bill of rights contains one important change in the addition to section 12: "But the general assembly may enact a workmen's compulsory compensation law for injuries or death occurring in hazardous employment. In enacting such a law the general Assembly shall have the right to define hazardous employment."

The suffrage qualifications are changed to require citizenship and a twelve months' residence in the state instead of the present provision which permits a person who has declared his intentions to become a citizen and has resided six months in the state to vote. The payment of a poll tax for the year of the election and for the previous year is required. The tax must be paid at the spring payment which is made in May. The general assembly is directed to make a registration of all voters to November 1, 1913 and thereafter no person,

not then registered, shall vote who cannot read the constitution of the state in some language. Residence in the state is lost by reason of absence for more than twelve months except on business for the state or federal government unless a notice is filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court.

A new method of apportionment is provided. Indiana is now apportioned into senate and representative districts by the grossly unjust method of giving to each county, or number of counties forming a district, their quota according to population and then combining the excess if any, of the larger counties with smaller counties to form joint districts. If a county has two or more senators or representatives they are voted for, not by districts of the county but by the whole county. Thus Marion county elects four senators by a vote of the whole county. The population at the last apportionment gave the county a slight excess over the quota for four members and this was combined with two smaller counties to make a joint district, but all the voters of Marion county vote for this joint senator as they do for their own four and thus overpower the small counties. The new constitution gives to each county one representative and an extra representative for each full quota and fractional surplus of half a quota in excess of the first quota. Senators are apportioned according to population and no change is made in the method now in vogue as above described as to them. The limit of sixty days on legislative sessions is changed to one hundred days. The original draft made a divided session with an interval of sixty days between. The legislature is permitted to pass special charters for cities.

The veto of the governor which now requires only a majority of both houses to overcome and which amounts merely to the repassage of the measure, is strengthened by requiring a three-fifths vote to over ride the veto. The governor may veto items or clauses in any appropriation bill.

The term of office of all elective administrative officers is made four years to conform to the term of the governor.

County administrative officers are given a term of four years and made ineligible for more than four years in any period of eight years.

The supreme court is increased from not less than three nor more than five to not less than five nor more than eleven. Prosecuting attorneys in judicial circuits are to be elected for four years instead of two.

The initiative, referendum and recall may be adopted whenever twenty-five percent of the voters of the state petition for such laws.

The new constitution permits the General Assembly to provide for qualifications to practice law. The present constitution expressly permits all electors to practice law.

Some new provisions for amendment are provided. An amendment need pass only one General Assembly and is then presented to the people and a majority of the electors voting thereon determine the result. Any political party may declare for or against an amendment and the declaration is then to be made a part of the party-ticket. The door is closed to future revisions in the manner in which the new constitution is formed by the provision that the electors must approve the calling of a convention before a revision can be submitted to the people. It is provided the constitution shall be submitted at the general election in 1912 and any party may declare for or against it and have its declaration placed on the party ticket.

The result of the radical departure from the usual methods of constitution making will be watched with interest. The changes proposed are in the main such as a majority of the people would approve but the method is so open to doubt as to its constitutionality that the progress before the people and in the courts to which it will inevitably come, will be of the greatest interest.

JOHN A. LAPP.